HE central Mississippi region, em

forming a monster and dreary panorama

even small cities are completely submerg-

VOLUME XIX.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1897.

NUMBER 1.

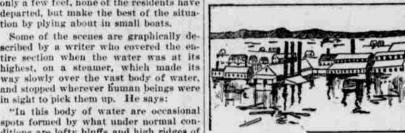
rdered out by the War Department, Thus thousands were saved who might have

Nearly perished from hunger and cold. alone. only a few feet, none of the residents have departed, but make the best of the situaion by plying about in small boats. Some of the scenes are graphically decribed by a writer who covered the entire section when the water was at its highest, on a steamer, which made its

in sight to pick them up. He says: "In this body of water are occasional spots formed by what under normal conditions are lofty bluffs and high ridges of HE central Mississippi region, em-bracing some of the richest farm tion for miles about, sleeping and living lands of Illinois, Missouri, Arkan- in the open air or beneath the meager protection of a bit of canvas hoisted above sas and Tennessee, has been transformed into a great inland sea. Six thousand them on strips of lumber or rough driftsquare miles of territory are under water, Hunger, sickness, privation, loss of life

pants lie basking in the sun, some blessing God for its warmth, while others grumble and curse nature for the abundance of water. Some of the queerest sights to be seen are where the settlers take to what they call the 'scaffolding plan.' Groups of four or five houses stand among the trees, in which the stoves, rough beds and a kitchen table are raised on scaffolds so close to the roofs of the houses that the ecupants are obliged to stoop over as they stand on floating platforms leaning over the stove or table. The women and children are forced to lie on the bed while the head of the house cruises about the vicinity and gathers driftwood to be dried and used for fuel."

The flood of 1892 destroyed growing crops and property to the value of \$20,000,000. The present cannot be even approximately estimated, but it will far ex-ceed that of five years ago. From St. Louis to Calro, all of that immense basin 10,000 persons were carried to Memphis that was created by the earthquake fifty Not all the villages, however, are years ago, is deep enough to swim a steam deserted. From some of them, which boat. This section embraces a remarka-stand on high ground, and where the water bly big part of the wheat fields of southruns through the streets at a depth of ern Illinois and Missouri. The submerged



IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF PADUCAH.

farms may be entirely useless for grain purposes for the remainder of the year. 10 them on strips of lumber or rough drift-wood snatched from the encircling waters. takes growing wheat a long time to re-cover from a flood, however short the period may be that it has suffered. So of ruin and misery. Farms, villages and and property abound. Hundreds of these if the Missouri and Illinois valleys are South America .. 81,703,000 Southern settlers remain in the inundated not instantly drained the fall wheat crop ed. Several hundred human beings have districts and battle stubbornly with the probably perished in the flood. Thousands resistless waters, clinging tenaciously to and clear down to New Orleans where the have been carried to Memphis and other their few belongings, and loth to leave the real damage is now being done. That is



THE COMING OF THE RELIEF BOAT. which pick their way among the tree tops, them while other thousands still cling to their homes and refuse to leave. Beds, stoves and other furniture have been carried to first floors to second floors, and at last to mercy of the remorseless waters the roofs and there these stoical people floating rafts and slowly withdraw to eat and sleep and sigh as they wait for higher points, only to be again pushed the waters to fall. In many cases, chickens, pigs and cows are with them on the housetops. Should the waters rise to always lived in the same spot, and when An English syndicate is tryi build rafts, encamp on them and drift of safety, they shake their heads and re-whither the winds and currents carry fuse to be aided. With sacks of corn for \$3,000,000. be swelled to appalling figures. But the al rabbit or bird, they eke out a scant ex-

Though worse may come, existing conditions are bad enough. From Cairo, Ill., cured by exertion. They have passed to Memphis, a distance of nearly 250 through other periods of flood and managmiles, the river is over its banks and the average width of submerged land is twenty-five miles. It is a long line of blackness and despair, with the surface of the muddy waters covered with floating timbuman being mixed with the debris. Here and there is a mound or housetop. some of the latter are found suffering. half-starved human beings and on the

former small groups of shivering animals, wild and tame. It is not an uncommor thing to see cattle, hogs, sheep, coons, rabbits, deer and bears thus berded to-

The Mississippi is a cruel stream and never a spring passes that does not see it leave its banks and overflow the lowlands. These lands are mostly devoted to the cultivation of wheat and corn in the central section and cotton and sugar in Louisiana and Mississippi. Above Memphis there are no levees to speak of. There are a few, but they are as chaff when the big floods come. Tennessee is but little affected even at the highest stages of the river. The banks on the left are high and are supported by rocky hills that creep up almost to the river's edge. The volume of water is therefore thrown with all its terrible force to the unprotected sides of Arkansas' territory, backing up the smaller rivers and streams, causing them to overflow the lakes, thus creating an inland sea that adds new territory to its cruel waste hour by bour until the entire surplus waters of the north have gone to join the salty waves of the southern seas. A few weeks ago the snows began to melt in the Alleghany and Rocky mountains, and this, with the spring rains, caused the little mountain streams to pour great vol-umes of water into the Missouri, Chio and Cumberland rivers. These, in turn, swelled the Mississippi into a turbulent torrent, and the waters broke through the levees between Cairo and Memphis and caused a flood greater than has been

places of safety by Mississippi steamboats old spots which have become endeared to the part of the country that lies unpro-

"Hundreds of others view with indifference the rising waters, and remove from the laboring people are absolutely at the where they are encamped these stoics will offers are made to remove them to places Then, indeed, will the death list carefully preserved, and with an occasionprospect is not so dismal, for the waters istence. To them a place of safety is a strange land in which they have no kindred, and where existence can only be se

will drap bimeby,' they say,

bers, wrecked houses, eddies of bloated above Memphis. There the water stretches New York. It provides that any person dead animals, with an occasional lifeless as far as the eye can see. It is nearly in the employ of the Government who forty miles across at this point. Little shall utter words that reflect or cast re

fields and hundreds of homes belonging to

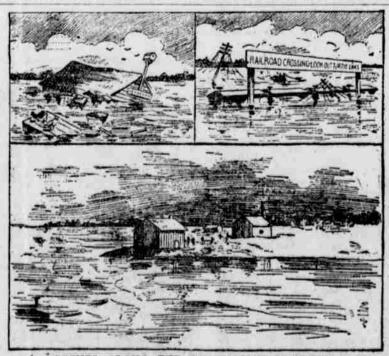
Fire destroyed the Buchanan building

An English syndicate is trying to bu seven breweries in Dayton, O., and is said

Gen. Julio Sanguilly, the American citizen recently released from Moro castle,

was given a public reception in Philadelphia in the Academy of Music. The supreme council of the Order of Equity, with offices in Indianapolis and operating in fifteen States, has failed. Its

assets are \$35,000, and liabilities, \$72,000. A bill to compel respectful treatment for the United States flag was introduced in situation is worst about fifty miles the House by Representative Howe of



SCENES ALONG THE RIVER NEAR MEMPHIS.

slowly. On some higher points, men, livelihood, shall be immediately dismissed women and children, cows, pigs, chickens, and even horses are to be seen budWilliam Dulles, who for eight years has As soon as the reports reached Memphis and other points, relief boats were sent which have been carried out on roofs. A Board of Foreign Missions, has resigned on to bring the half-drowned people to places of safety. Government boats were beside these roofs, and the former occu-

settlements are indicated by the tops of | proach on the American flag, thereby rough board roofs, which protrude from the water, and which the boat passes slowly. On some higher points, men, livelihood, shall be immediately dismissed

WHEAT YIELD FOR '96

WORLD'S PRODUCTION IS THE SMALLEST IN SIX YEARS.

Official Estimate Places the Total at pared-Corn Crop Breaks Records.

Official Report Given. According to a report issued by the Sec-retary of Agriculture, the world's wheat erop for 1896 is 2,428,393,000 bushels. It is the smallest wheat crop in six years. Although the total wheat yield is 118,000,-000 bushels less than in 1895, it is larger than earlier estimates indicated. This is largely due to an increase of 59,000,000 bushels in European Russia, as shown in the final estimates of the central statistical bureau over the November estimate of the minister of agriculture of that coun-

The report prepared by the Agricultural Department is particularly interesting be-cause it gives the product by countries and continents not only in 1896 but in each year back to and including 1891. This makes a valuable table for dealers who desire to compare the yields year by year. While these figures by countries are not given here, it is possible in brief space to give the recapitulation by continents for these years, and that follows:

	South America 52,805. Europe 1,201,732. Asia 407,358. Africa 47,137.	689,415,000 52,805,000 1,901,732,000 407,358,000 47,137,000 33,875,000	
e	Total 2,432,322,0		2,4
0	North America 453,782,6	00	5

	South America 81,703,000 Europe 1,514,298,000 Asia 432,384,000 Africa 38,288,000 Australasia 42,458,000	1,521,028,000 429,702,000 54,795,000 43,360,000
1	Total 2,562,913,000	2,676,651,000
1	North America . 538,563,000	476,493,000
1	South America \$5,000,000	66,000,000
1	Europe 1,437,050,000	1,482,197,000
	Asia 404,578,000	- 339,337,000

66,000,000 ,482,197,000 339,397,000 48,842,000 32,461,000

Smallest in Six Years.

It will thus be seen that the crop for 1896 is the smallest for six years. figures given by the Agricultural Department in these tables are official, either preliminary or final, wherever available, In some important wheat-growing countries, however, official returns of wheat production are not made; in such cases commercial estimates have been used.

A table is given showing the disposal of the wheat crop of the United States for 1896. After some explanation regarding the reports of supply and distribution of wheat received by the department the following figures are given:

Reserve in March, 1897 — Bushela, In farmers' hands March, 1897 — 88,000,000 In mills, etc., March, 1897 — 41,000,000 Visible stock, March, 1897 — 44,000,000

Aggregate reserve, March, '97,173,000,000
Spring and winter seeding, 1806., 50,000,000
Food consumption, 1806-97 310,000,000
Exports, 1850-97 149,000,000
In this computation the amount needed for seed is calculated at one and twofifths bushels per acre and the food con-sumption of 71,000,000 inhabitants at four and one-third bushels per annum per

capita. The supply of 173,000,000 bushels will have to meet, before the crop of 1897 comes to re-enforce it about the beginning of July, demands of about 17,000,000 bushels for spring seeding and 104,000,000 bushels for four months' food consumption, at the rates above used. It is quite likely, owing to the increase in the cost of wheat and the further decrease in that of corn, that the rate of wheat consumption per capita may be still further reduced this season, but, taking these amounts as they stand, the country is left with a supply of 52,000,000 bushels for export and for balance to be carried over.

The exports for March to June, inclu sive, were last year less than 36,000,000 bushels, and they were for the first nine weeks of the present year, notwithstanding the higher price, 500,000 bushels per week less than for the corresponding weeks of last year. If the same difference holds till July the exports for the four months will be 27,000,000, and the stocks remaining on farms, in mills and "visible" will be but 25,000,000 bushels, an exceptionally slender balance.

Enormous Production of Corn.

The corn crop of 1896 in the United States, according to this report, exceeded by more than 6 per cent that of 1805, the largest ever before obtained, in spite of a generally reduced acreage and of a partial failure of the crop in the South, where scarcely a State raised more than enough corn for its own consumption, Texas being the sorest sufferer. The great increases were in the great corn States. The quality of this crop, however, does not correspond to its quantity, for but 84.8 per cent is this year merchantable, against

88.1 per cent last year. The farm value is unprecedentedly low. The average price of the 1,936,206,000 bushels of merchantable corn is but 20.8 cents, against 25.6 cents last year (the lowest previous figures), giving a total value of \$402,086,000, while the unmerchantable, 347,669,000 bushels, at a price of 13.3 cents, against 15.4 cents for 255,-433,000 bushels last year, is worth in all \$46,290,000. The entire crop comes to \$449,276,000, a figure less by \$41,731,000 than that reported in December,

Regarding oats the report says that the crop of 1806 was generally poor, both in don't picked up by the Yanariva was one quantity and quality, and the weight per of the two that took off twenty-nine, but bushel (28.6 pounds on the average) was northwestern, report a good crop.

Mrs. Henry E. Abbey now has handsome apartments in one of the most exclusive neighborhoods of London, where she is keeping house in magnificent style. The report in London is that she is shortly to be married to a wealthy and very prominent member of London's ultra swell set.

The bill to regulate emigration from Germany was referred to a special com-mission after some discussion by the Reichstag at Berlin. Dr. Barth, in speaking of the Government's motives for the bill, held it to be impossible for the Gov-ernment to direct the stream of emigration at will, and a wrong assumption that emigration should be led away from the

Col. L. C. Baker, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company as Mt. Louis, is dead.

"OLIVER OPTIO" PASSES AWAY TOWN IS WIPED OUT Death of William T. Adams, Writer of

Juvenile Stories, at Boston. William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") died Saturday at his home in Boston. He has been very ill ever since he returned from a voyage to Jamaica, about a month ago. Mr. Adams was 75 years old, and for half a century almost he has written stories 2,428,393,000 Bushels-Statistics of for boys. He was passessed of a considerable fortune, all of which he earned with his busy pen. It is said that more than 1,000,000 copies of his boys' stories have

Mr. Adams' success began with the first

been sold.



WILLIAM T. ADAMS.

boy stories in 1863, and almost up to the day of his death there was scarcely a day that he was not engaged in mapping out tales of adventure or writing them. His first story was "Hatchie, the Guardian Slave; or, The Heiress of Bellevue." His stories described the life of the boy out of loors, in the woods, fields, under the open sky, on the river or elsewhere out in the

Prior to his taking up story writing he was an editor, and he was the founder and editor of Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls. In 1846 he married Miss Sarah Jenkins, who died in 1885. Mr. Adams' daughter is the wife of Sol Smith Russell, the actor.

GOES TO SAMOA.

William L. Chambers, New Chief

Justice of the Islands.
William L. Chambers, the new chief justice of the Samoan Islands, appointed o that place by the United States, England and Germany, is a native of Georgia and a former law partner of ex-Secretary of the Navy Herbert. Mr. Chambers left Georgia and settled in Alabama in the practice of law when a very young man. He lived in Alabama until his appointment as Samoan commissioner four years ago by President Cleveland. His appointment is not a matter of political influence, but follows upon his worthy and efficient service as commissioner. When Mr. Chambers arrived in the islands four years ago he found affairs in an almost hopeless tangle. He promptly set to work



WILLIAM L. CHAMBERS.

to bring order out of chaos, and he accomplished his task so well that when he returned to the United States, England and Germany sent formal notices of their appreciation of his services to the State Department. Mr. Chambers was induced to return to the islands as commissioner. When a vacancy occurred in the post of chief justice President Cleveland promptly named the talented Southern lawyer for the position, and this appointment was readily confirmed by England and Germany. While serving as commissioner in Samoa Mr. Chambers became intimately acquainted with Robert Louis Stevenson. PICKS UP SIXTEEN SURVIVORS.

Rescue of Part of the Crew of the Unfortunate St. Nazaire.

News comes that the British steamship Yanariya, Captain Weston, which left Newport News on March 10, bound for Glasgow, arrived at Greenock, Scotland, Sunday night. 'The captain reports that on March 12, while in latitude 31, longitude 71, he picked up a small boat con-taining sixteen survivors of the steamship Ville de St. Naznire. They had beer without food and water for four days, and were in a state of extreme exhaustion and were bordering on madness. The officers and men of the Yanariva did all in their power for the unhappy victims of an ocean horror, and finally learned their pitiful story piece by piece.

They say that four boats were launched, two containing twenty-nine each, the third seventeen and the fourth six. The Only three or four States, mostly hunger and thirst. The last the survivors saw of the other boats was on the day the ressel foundered, when they sighted two of them lashed together and empty. For some time after the rescue the cap tain of the Yanariya kept an officer at the musthead, sweeping the horizon with a glass in the hope of getting some trace of the other boats, but there was no sign

An attempt was made to blow up the property at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, St. Louis. A negro child, who shought someone was burning matches, frustrated the fiend. Had she not discovered the blaze when she did there would have been a terrible explo-sion, which would have wrecked the building, a long, three-story structure.

The 300 strikers of the Enterprise silk mill at Paterson, N. J., who went out for an increase of wages of 30 per cent, returned to work. The old scale of wages for which they struck will be paid them.

CHANDLER, OKLAHOMA, DE-STROYED BY A CYCLONE

Forty People Reported Killed and Over One Hundred Hurt - Nearly Every Building Demolished-Fire Starts in the Ruins,

Wrecked by Wind. At 6 o'clock Tuesday evening a terrific through the town of Chandler, O. T. completely devastating the town. Three fourths of the residences and busines houses of the town were wrecked and it is said forty lives were lost and nearly 150 people injured. Darkness at once came on and the work of rescue was carried on under greatest difficulty. The telephone office was carried away, and at 10 o'clock a telephone was connected with the wire two miles out and a message

sent to Guthrie for assistance. The cyclone struck the courthouse while court was in session, twisted the building around and hurled it into a street s complete wreck. Fifteen or twenty peo-ple in the building were badly hurt and several are missing. Ex-Mayor McEl-henny, of Guthrie, and one member of his family were killed and the others injured. But two buildings are left standing, the Mitchell Hotel and Rock Island store. Up to midnight the list of injured had grown largely, but no more known dead had been reported. The wrecked buildings took fire and burned fiercely and many of the injured met death by fire while pinned fast under debris. In one building five injured people were burned to death and at another place the incinerated bodies of three unknown children were taken out. All physicians were killed or injured but one.

Chandler is a town of 1,500 people, built on a hill in thick timber, and the mass of torn trees and wrecked houses made it mpossible to reach near all of the people in the dark. On every side could be heard grouns and cries for help, and the scene was indescribable. A large number of physicians and other citizens went from Guthrie with surgical instruments, drugs and other supplies. Twenty-five dead bodies were taken from the ruins

up to midnight. Reports indicate that the evelone which destroyed the town of Chandler also passed across the State of Kansas, though in less destructive force. Florence, Kan., reports a severe windstorm between 5 and 6 o'clock that unroofed a portion of the Santa Fe roundhouse, blew down several wooden buildings and blew box cars from the tracks. At Haven box cars were blown from the railroad tracks. Barton reports a very heavy wind, which wrecked several small buildings and blew cars from the tracks. Telegraph ser vice throughout the State was badly crip-

M'KINLEY'S BABY M'KEE.

Grandniece of the President to Occupy the Position. The Baby McKee of the McKinley administration will be Majorie McKinley Morse, the grandniece of the President. This charming miss is a special favorite of Mrs. McKinley, and in order to be persona grata at the executive mansion it will be necessary for every one to conciliate the little lady. It is said, however, that Miss Morse is easily won over, and is a stanch friend of any one who gives her that deference and attention she demands from all her subjects. But woe to the fortunes of those who neglect her. As the pet of the administration she will be a power at the White House, and office seekers who are wise will first conciliate her and then present their cases to the President, Little Miss Morse is not the only intimate child friend of Mrs. McKinley. That lady is very fond of the little ones, and surrounds herself often with trotsy, babbling guests who own and control the McKinley house hold while under its roof. This will no less be true of the White-House, and the children in Washington may look forward



to gorgeous times during the next four years. Among her special favorites who will visit her in the executive mansion Mrs. McKinley has Miles Bingham of Columbus, Ohio, grandson of Judge Bingham of the District of Columbia Suprem Court. Then there are John A. Logan III., and his sister, Mary Louise. more of Mrs. McKinley's pets are Brent Harrison Farber of Baltimore and Katherine Endsley of Johnstown, child mistress of the White House Miss Morse will certainly entertain on a stu-pendous scale, if Mrs. McKiuley has anything to say about it, and she undoubtedly

News of Minor Note.

Premier Laurier of Canada has acknowledged the letter of congratulation sent him by the Frenchmen of Chicago. The directors of the Delaware, Lackaranna and Western Railway have declar ed the regular quarterly dividend of 1% per cent.

Nail works at Cleveland were closed to permit the men to attend a funeral, After the funeral the men held a meeting and decided to go on a strike.

The crew of the scurvy-stricken ship T. F. Oakes has been notified that it will be paid off at the office of the United States shipping commissioner in New York City. Eleven of the men are recovering slowly in the marine hospital on Staten Island. Hop and Wali, Chinamen, were found

murdered in their laundry at Clayton, N.

M. The murders were committed with a club, an ax and a knife. Robbery was the motive. Several arrests have been made. The sheriff says he has evidence that a conspiracy had been formed for the murder and robbery of a number of wealthy people.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH-Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock s.m. and 7% p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend,

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-Rev. C.W. Potter Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school fol-lowing morning service. Prayer meeting every

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH - Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun day at 1030 a. m. and 7 p. m., and everyWednes-day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH. Rev. W. H. Mawhorter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:00 p. m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 2 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.-Father H. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday in each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, P. & A. M.

meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. FRED NARREN, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, W. S. CHALKER, Post Com. C. W. WR GHT, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, moe's on

the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the af-MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec. GRAYLING CHAPTER, B. A. M., No. 12) .-

Meets every third Tuesday in each month J. K. MERZ, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137 .-Meets every Tuesday evenir P. B. Johnson, N. G.

P. E. JOHNSON, Sec. CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102 -Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. Collins Com.

T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, 00.88, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon, MARY L. STALEY, W. M. JOSIE BUTLER, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, L. O. F., No. 790.-Meets second and last Wednesday of each month,
J. WCODBURN, C. R. R. WISNER, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.-Meets very first and third Wednesday of each month.

MES. GOULETTE, Lady Com. Mas. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY. JOHN STALLY. C. C. TRENCH. GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK,

CRAYLING, MICH. A general Banking business transacted. I bought and sold on all parts of the United is and Foreign Countries. Interest allowed time deposits. Collections a specialty.

STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

W. M. WEMP, M. D., PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

(Successor to DR. WOLFE.) Office over the Davis Pharmacy, Grayling, Mich. Residence in the Chalker House

S. N. INSLEY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Fournier's Drug Store.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Entrance, hall between Fournier's and Peterson's jewelry store.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER. ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC. Pine Lands Bought and

Sold on Commission. Non-Residents' Lands Looked After. GRAYLING, - - - MICH. Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of the Bank.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary. Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes and purchase and sale of real estate promptly attended to. Office on Peninsular avenue, op-posite the Court House,

GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN RASMUSSON, Proprietor.

Gita sticht. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is nearly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attention will be paid to the comfor of guests. Fine sample-rooms for common old travelets.

F. D. HARRISON,

(Successor to F. A. Brigham.) Tonsorial Artist, Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Prompt at ention given all customers. Oct. 1, 31,

Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

Trial Order